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S/N 09/743,516

In the claims:

Please add new claims 40 and 41, shown below.

1-14 (canceled)

15. (Currently amended) A method ~~of treatment of cell proliferation disorders associated with~~ for improved wound healing in a mammal which method comprises administration to a wound site of the mammal a pharmaceutical composition comprising a nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence encoding an NAB1 or NAB2 polypeptide, or a biologically active fragment thereof, together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers thereof.

16-22 (canceled)

23. (Currently amended) A method ~~of treatment of cell proliferation disorders for reducing angiogenesis~~ associated with wound healing in a mammal which method comprises administration to a wound site of the mammal a nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence encoding an NAB1 or NAB2 polypeptide, or a biologically active fragment thereof.

24. (Original) A method of treatment of cell proliferation disorders associated with wound healing in a mammal, which method comprises administration to a wound site of the mammal a nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence encoding an NAB1 or NAB2 polypeptide, or a biologically active fragment thereof.

25. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 23, wherein the mammal is human.

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26 (Currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 23 where the method is used to treat cell proliferative disorders associated with wound healing ~~are hypertrophic and keloid scar formation.~~

27. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 23, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is operatively linked to a nucleic acid sequence, which controls expression.

28. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 23, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is at least 70% identical over its entire length to an NAB1 or NAB2 polynucleotide sequence.

29. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 23, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is at least 80% identical over its entire length to an NAB1 or NAB2 polynucleotide sequence.

30. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 23, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is at least 90% identical over its entire length to an NAB1 or NAB2 polynucleotide sequence.

31. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 23, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is at least 95% identical over its entire length to an NAB1 or NAB2 polynucleotide sequence.

32. (Original) A method according to claim 23, comprising a combination of a nucleic acid molecules comprising sequences encoding both an NAB1 polypeptide and an NAB2 polypeptide, or biologically active fragments thereof.

33. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 23, wherein the nucleic acid molecule comprises a sequence which encodes a NAB2 polypeptide, or a biologically active fragment thereof.

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34. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 23, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is arranged for administration to the mammal by physical methods.

35. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 34, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is arranged for administration to the mammal by particle bombardment.

36. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 35, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is immobilized on gold particles.

37. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 34, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is arranged for administration by microseeding.

38. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 23, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is in a vector.

39. (Canceled)

40. (New) A method for suppressing expression levels of transforming growth factor beta (TGFb) scarring growth factors during wound healing on a mammal comprising the steps of:

selecting a site on said mammal for transfection,

transfecting said mammal at said site with a nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence encoding a NAB-2 polypeptide, and

creating a wound at said site after transfection, wherein said expression levels of TGFb scarring growth factors during healing are suppressed at said site relative to expression levels of TGFb scarring growth factors during healing in the absence of transfection at said site.

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41. (New) A method for decreasing angiogenesis during wound healing comprising the steps of:  
selecting a site on a mammal for transfection,  
transfecting a mammal at said site with a nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence encoding a NAB-2 polypeptide, and  
creating a wound at said site after transfection, wherein angiogenesis is decreased during healing at said site relative to angiogenesis during healing in the absence of transfection at said site.